

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The claims are 27-52.

The above amendment presents a new set of claims responsive to points set forth in the Official Action.

In this regard, it is noted that previous claims 3, 6, 11, 19, 23 and 25 were rejected and it appears that the remaining claims were withdrawn from consideration.

Correspondence between the previous claims and the present claims is set forth in the attached Table.

New Claims	Corresponds to:
27	Claim 1
28	Claim 5
29	Claim 9
30	Claim 13
31	Claim 17
32	Claim 2
33	Claim 7
34	Claim 10
35	Claim 14
36	Claim 18
37	Claim 3
38	Claim 6
39	Claim 11
40	Claim 15
41	Claim 19
42	Claim 4
43	Claim 8
44	Claim 12
45	Claim 16
46	Claim 20
47	Claim 21
48	Claim 22
49	Claim 23
50	Claim 25
51	Claim 24
52	Claim 26

From this table, it can be seen that claims 3, 6, 11, 15 and 19 correspond to new claims 37-41 respectively. New claims 49-50 correspond to claims 23 and 25 respectively.

Claims 3, 6, 11, 15, 19, 23 and 25 have been objected to for failure to set forth a line indentation for each element or step. This line indentation is now present in all claims.

Claims 6, 11, 15, 19 and 25 have been objected to since a claim which depends from a dependent claim should not be separated by any claim which does not also depend from said dependent claim.

The required arrangement of dependent claims has been accomplished by the above amendment.

Claims 3, 6, 11, 15, 19, 23 and 25 have been objected to for use of terms "made by" or "being". The Examiner's suggested terminology has been substantially employed in the present claims.

Claims 3, 6, 11, 15, 19, 23 and 25 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Kitamura et al. (JP Patent Publication No. 11-105171).

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The present claims recite a structure including a surface layer having a fabric structure including an element wire or wires made of a ferrous metal or having a structure in which said element wire or wires are arranged together. This configuration is described at page 20, line 35 - page 21, line 5 of the present specification.

Since the heat resistant laminated conveyor belt according to the present claims has a surface having a hardness corresponding to a metal, such as steel or the like, and being formed by element wires having an uneven surface shape, the belt surface pressure, when the liner and corrugated core paper are pressed and bonded together becomes high, so that the bonding performance is enhanced and single faced corrugated board production velocity can be increased. See Table 1 on page 20 which clearly shows this advantage of the present claimed structure.

In contrast, Kitamura merely discloses a heat-resistant and high-strength fiber which forms a surface fabric 3 can be made of a metallic fabric which is also used for a heat-resistant high-strength fiber of a core fabric 3.

Further, previous claim 3 (new claim 37), recites a structure wherein an intermediate layer made by impregnating a heat resistant non-metallic fiber substrate with a fluororesin

dispersion followed by drying and sintering, is inserted between the belt core layer and surface layer

However, Kitamura merely discloses an adhesive layer 2 consisting of a film layer which is made of, for example, fluorine resin, PFA, or FEP, in order to bond a core layer 1 and a surface layer 3 together.

Thus, Kitamura neither teaches nor suggests the present claims.


For the foregoing reasons, it is apparent that the rejection on prior art is untenable and should be withdrawn.

No further issues remaining, allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any comments or proposals for expediting prosecution, please contact undersigned at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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